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international coöperation and trust, the preponderance of the evidence is against the former. What makes for it and sustains it is, he thinks, something in the original nature of man, the basic trend toward coercion, domination, force, which overrules intelligence and directs policy in politics, economics and even sex. This trend, he believes, can be controlled, modified, and redirected. The repressive conduct of governments and the others in war time is the best proof that their defence of war on the ground that "you can't change human nature" is purely *ad hoc*, since that policy is itself an attempt to change it. Change is possible, but it can come about only through a change of heart.

Mr. Angell's political argument is sound and inevitable. His psychology is, however, somewhat naive, and his psychological prerequisite to internationalism too much like counsel of despair. A change of situation or of habit or both is much easier to effect than a change of heart, and just as likely to bring about the desired results.

H. M. KALLEN,

*New School for Social Research.*

*Problems in Pan Americanism.* By SAMUEL GUY INMAN. New York, George H. Doran Company, 1921. vii, 415 p.

The author of this book is not, strictly speaking, a statesman, a political scientist, or a historian; but he is a missionary in the broad, modern sense of that term. He has been connected with Protestant missionary effort in Latin America for many years and he is now secretary of a committee which represents an attempt on the part of the Protestant denominations to coöperate in the Hispanic American field. He has travelled much in the countries south of the Rio Grande, he has met and conversed with many of their leaders, he has dipped into their literature, wrestled with their problems, and acquired an appreciation of their culture, their character, and their manner of life. He has written this volume with the avowed intention of creating a better understanding and promoting a warmer friendship between the two Americas. He has stated the purpose and scope of his book as follows:

In the first place, an effort is made to have the reader share in the author's admiration of and belief in the future of the Latin American people. Since it is unfair, however, in drawing up the balance sheet of our friends to have only the credit side presented, the outstanding problems of our southern neighbors are also

given, largely as they themselves have stated them. With these friendly contacts established, history is reviewed to show that in the early days, both in the North and in the South, there were warm reciprocal desires for Continental Solidarity, incarnated in Simon Bolivar of the South and Henry Clay of the North. But the Mexican War started a current of suspicion, which the Spanish American War and the extension of North American control over the Caribbean countries developed into hatred. The Monroe Doctrine is shown to have been well received in Latin America; reasons for later dislike of it are given, as well as the place the Southern Americans would like to see the doctrine occupy today, in view of the new international situation developed by the World War. The Significance of the various Pan American Conferences, from Panama in 1826 to Washington in 1916, is discussed and the radical changes brought about by the World War in the whole problem of Inter-American Friendship are studied. Next are discussed two outstanding questions, without the understanding of which no one can have a deep appreciation of the present status of American Relations. These are the problems connected with the intervention of the United States in the affairs of the small countries of the Caribbean and the resultant growth of the influential school of Pan Latinists, formed by the leading writers of the South who are strongly opposed to the Pan Americanists. Finally an effort is made to point out a few practical steps that North Americans might take to overcome the handicaps of past mistakes and misunderstandings and build up a true American friendship in which both those of the North and those of the South shall be united in the motto, suggested by an Argentine president, "America for Humanity."

Since the book is written by a North American for North Americans, the recognized right of one to criticise those of his own household has been used freely. . . . .

If I have presented here largely the blame attached to North Americans for the inharmony of the past, it is not because it would not be easy to show the blame lying at the door of our neighbors. But others have done that, sometimes *ad nauseam*. I therefore prefer to help us magnify the good qualities of our neighbors and scrutinize carefully our own bad qualities as the best policy for building up international, as it is for building up personal friendships. (Foreword, pp. v-vi.)

Mr. Inman has written for those Americans who reside north of the Rio Grande and they will do well to read his book. His knowledge of contemporary currents, opinions, and conditions in Hispanic America is unusual for a North American. If he often reveals the missionary bent, the scientific student will know how to make due allowance, for Inman does not sail under false colors. He is absolutely frank, intensely earnest, and generally unprejudiced and fairly accurate when dealing with historical matters.

The most conspicuous defects of his book are his failure to distinguish clearly between Hispanic Americanism and Pan Americanism; his failure to appreciate the strength of the Pan Hispanic movement and to give sufficient emphasis to the anti-Yankee propaganda of the European nations, particularly the French, the Spanish, and the Germans; and his inaccuracies and neglect of proper form in bibliographical matters.

Perhaps it should be noted, also, that his view of the Mexican War is not in harmony with the findings of the most recent scholarly research in that field. It may be best from Mr. Inman's viewpoint not to talk too much about this side of the matter, but it would be hard to prove that that war was the piece of pure, unmitigated aggression which he represents it to be; and if Mr. Inman should investigate the contemporary Hispanic American reaction to the war he might be surprised at the results of his inquiry.

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